



THE CALL

For a State Convention to be Held in Richmond on the 27th Inst.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

For the Election of Delegates to the National Convention at Indianapolis and for Organization in Virginia.

The representatives of the Democratic party who met in convention at Chicago on the 7th day of July—having been betrayed into a false creed and a false leadership, and having abandoned Democratic principles, and adopted a platform in which is proposed, for ratification by the people of the United States in general, and the Democratic party in particular, a series of demands and propositions to be carried out by the government, which are at variance with the doctrines of the Democratic party and ruinous to the financial, commercial, and industrial interests of the people of this country, and which no Democrat who adheres to the political faith of the party can accept—Democrats then resolved to hold fast to the established faith and teachings of the party, at once organized themselves for the purpose of perpetuating Democratic faith and of spreading it among the people as heretofore.

To this end a National Convention of Democrats has been duly called to assemble at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 2d of September, 1896, for the purpose of reaffirming in a platform the established principles of the Democratic party, and of presenting to the people of the United States candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President who would maintain those principles.

The undersigned Democrats of the State of Virginia, desiring to maintain their party organization and to cooperate with the Democrats of other States in the National Convention called for the 2d of September at Indianapolis, hereby call upon their brother Democrats throughout Virginia to assemble in their respective counties and towns on some convenient day, not later than Monday, August 24th, and to send delegates to a State convention to be held in the

City of Richmond, on Thursday, August 27, 1896, at 11 A. M.,

for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention, and of transacting such other business as is customary at State conventions.

We suggest that one delegate for every 250 voters, and one for every fraction over 100 who voted for the Democratic candidate at the last presidential election in any county or town, be elected to this convention.

The earnestness of the day for the assembling of delegates in convention forbids the general transmission of this call to individuals otherwise than through the public press. Every Democrat, therefore, who is in sympathy with the effort to preserve and transmit Democratic principles is hereby invited to take steps at once to send delegates from his county or town to the State convention.

All action taken in compliance with this call should be promptly reported to Joseph Bryan, P. O. Box 22, Richmond, Va. Walter Dimmock, H. S. Fols, E. B. Williams, D. Preston Farr, Jr., J. T. Davidson, F. C. Brown, H. C. Hopkins, M. P. Carter, Allen Chiles, W. T. Abbott, T. M. Logan, J. H. Marshall, J. B. Williams, J. H. Logan, R. C. Saunders, George W. Bolling, Harry P. Jones, C. E. Cosky, Ed. H. Davis, John Bowman, W. Y. Mortimer, J. H. Smith, Dr. N. F. Henderson, J. W. Sample, Prof. L. S. Randolph, Edgar Price, Leslie D. Kline, W. L. Dolly, W. E. Hubbard, J. B. Richmond, John S. Apperson, J. B. Seward, Dr. E. C. Smith, J. L. Hancock, W. W. Parsons, R. T. Bennett, G. W. Moody, G. J. Harrow, F. B. Hart, A. Fulkerson, Geo. A. Blackmore, C. L. Bunting, J. B. Peters, J. T. Dunlop, John G. Covington, N. T. Swann, D. M. Hamlin, J. E. Perkins, Wm. H. Rice, B. F. Kirkpatrick, John H. Lewis, Chas. E. Smith, David Dryden, J. L. Hancock, D. B. Ryland, R. J. Owen, R. C. Quinn, A. F. Thomas, R. P. Miller, R. H. P. Adams, R. O. Horton, J. M. Booker, R. B. Tunstall, R. F. Weaver, C. E. Ellis, David H. Doyle, W. M. Whaley, James M. Quicke, Henry C. Roper, Arthur B. Wood, S. A. Rosenblatt, Augustus Wright, Chas. W. Bland, Robt. F. Hamilton, Julius Spalding, Thos. L. Atkinson, N. T. Patterson, F. Mitchell, R. O. Jones, Chas. Brown, R. B. Friend, David Callender, Benj. Lyon, Wm. L. Zimmer, Thos. E. Nimmo, D. Hugh Jackson, J. P. Williamson, Robt. Cabaniss, J. W. Hawthorne, Geo. A. Blackmore, N. T. Patterson, Alex. Hamilton, Wm. B. Butler, Fortescue Whittle, E. A. Hartley, G. J. Seay, John Mann, Pascal Davis, D. C. Dunlap, H. H. Witherspoon, E. C. Venable, John G. Walker, L. B. Watts, Goodrick Hutton, C. D. Smith, F. Kitterling, Alex. Cameron, Richard W. Matry, Geo. J. Rogers, R. B. Moore, J. R. A. Hobson, J. R. West, W. H. Pulliam, Thos. Potts, W. G. Perkinson, Thos. L. Atkinson, Thos. Moore, Thos. A. Taylor, Thos. L. Moore, W. R. Meredith, W. T. Glasgow, E. D. Taylor, F. M. Bradley, A. Wahn,

M. Erkens Miller, John Slott, J. Mason Miller, Jr., J. L. Wilson, Asher Ayres, W. L. Cook, Martin Barghi, T. C. Elder, N. N. Thibault, C. S. N. Barnes, A. F. Robertson, C. S. N. Barnes, J. H. Skinner, Clark Worthington, Richard P. Bell, A. J. Levick, B. C. Powell.

BRYAN'S ITINERARY.

He Will Probably be in Richmond About September 15th.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—For three hours this afternoon Senator Jones, chairman of the National Committee, was closeted in an upper room with several distinguished Democrats, discussing the subject of ways and means, and the best method of conducting the campaign. Those present were Mr. Jones, Mr. McKim, the newly-appointed member of the Campaign Committee from that State, Senator Bacon, of Georgia, Chairman Faulkner, of the Congressional Committee, Mr. Dan McConville, of Ohio, Mr. O. Towles, of Missouri, secretary of the Biennial League, Hon. R. P. Bland, of Missouri, Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, Representative Livingston, of Georgia, and Secretary Gardner, of the League of Democratic Clubs.

If any specific plans were agreed upon, the committee discreetly kept them to themselves, for when the meeting was closed, every gentleman referred all inquiries to Chairman Jones, and that individual skillfully parried all questions.

Senator Bacon has just returned from a trip to the Pacific coast, and reported to the committee that he found the whole coast and the country from the Pacific to the Mississippi river abuzz with enthusiasm for the Democratic ticket and the free-coinage platform, upon which his candidate had planted himself. Senator Bacon declared that the party would have no trouble in carrying the whole of that part of the country for the ticket.

Mr. Bland gave the committee one of his characteristic talks, and lighted on the claim of the Republicans that they would carry his State. The Democratic ticket, he said, was good for a majority of at least 50,000 to 60,000 in Missouri. Every Western State, in like manner, he said, was loyal to the cause of free silver, and would cast their votes that way, including Illinois and Indiana.

After the conference was over Mr. Bland and the committee discussed anything about the rumors that the headquarters were taken to Chicago against the protest of the chairman and other members of the committee, because of the persistency of Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bland raised his hands emphatically at the question, and stated that he had nothing to say on the subject, not even denying that he knew anything about it.

"The committee," Mr. Bland gave the most hearty assurances that they would carry the whole western country, and stated his belief in the triumphant election of Mr. Bryan. He offered his services to the chairman in the most unreserved manner, and it is not unlikely that "Silver Dick" will be heard from as this campaign progresses.

Representative Livingston was not less imbued with the hope of success. He is on his way home from New York, where he attended the ratification meeting. He said he was confident that the Democrats would carry not only New York, but New Jersey and Delaware. Silver was, he asserted, almost as rampant in the lower end of New York as it was in the West and South.

Chairman Jones leaves for Chicago tomorrow night, or Wednesday morning, for the purpose of arranging for the headquarters. Just what building will be occupied he does not know now. He said this afternoon that he had offered to the National Committee a place on the Campaign Committee, and that the committee had declined it, because of the fact that he could not do that work and still maintain the office of Governor of his State. He would be compelled to give up one or the other, and for that reason he preferred not to go on the Campaign Committee.

"The committee will not find its work child's play," said Senator Jones. The members are expected to be about the headquarters and actively engaged. Messrs. McKim, of Ohio; Smalley, of Vermont; and Howell, of Georgia, will be stationed in Washington, and the other members at Chicago. They have full confidence in the fact that the party will yet be agreed upon by the chairman. He will probably not announce it until after he reaches Chicago. It is not likely that Governor Bland will be placed on this committee, as it has been the custom to appoint men to that committee from States where the fighting is close. At all events he will be in the line, for the chairman of the National Committee, who is also chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mr. Jones does not care to delegate that duty to any one else.

It has also been settled that there will be no headquarters of any kind in New York, where it is to be held, but that it will remain in New York, but his office there will be the only one approaching headquarters in the Metropolis.

While the headquarters of the National Committee are to be in Chicago, it is the general impression that the headquarters, instead of being in Chicago, will be in this city.

The naming of Chicago was, as one member expressed it today, merely catering to sentiment. The main work will be done from this city.

Although no official programme has been arranged it is unofficially announced that after Mr. Bryan speaks at Buffalo and Erie, on the 27th and 28th instants, he will go direct to Lincoln and remain until the first week in September. He will then probably go to St. Louis, between the 10th and 15th of that month, where he will speak. Thence he goes to Louisville. From that point his tentative itinerary includes Atlanta, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Richmond and Baltimore. He will arrive in the latter city some time between the 15th and 20th of September, where he will be formally notified of his nomination by the Silver party. Between Richmond and Baltimore it is expected that Mr. Bryan will seek a ratification meeting to be held in this city. After October 1st he will confine himself to the Middle-Western States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

THE MURDER OF YOUNG GOVIN.

Citizens of Key West Petition for an Investigation by the Government.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 17.—Several hundred of the most prominent citizens of this city gathered in front of the city hall to-night in response to a call published in a local paper to express their indignation at the barbarous manner in which young Charles Govin, of this city, was killed by Spanish soldiers, details of which reached this city last Saturday night. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Ben. McClendon and several others

and the speech was enthusiastically received.

The following was then adopted: "We the citizens of Key West, in mass-meeting assembled, are again driven to the necessity of giving expression to our feelings of outrage at Spanish cruelty and oppression to American citizens on the island of Cuba. News having reached us that one of our own fellow-townsmen, Charles Govin, of American birth, who was visiting the island of Cuba as a correspondent of the Key West Equator, had been cruelly murdered by Spanish soldiers under a pretense of attacking him, we are indignant and outraged, and we feel constrained to bring the attention of our President and Secretary of State and demand an immediate investigation and proper redress.

"Govin was an American, and his father is prominent in American politics, having represented the United States in Congress from Lehigh, Pa. He was afterward postmaster at Jacksonville, Fla., and collector of internal revenue. Young Govin was an American by birth and sentiment. Authentic accounts state that Govin was captured in company with Cuban insurgents and was a prisoner of war; that while being conveyed to prison, the officer in charge learned that he was an American citizen, and was apprised of his business. He made inquiry of Govin, when he acknowledged his business, was proving untruthful, and was taken to pieces with machetes. The other prisoners, then in rebellion against Spain, while he was not, were taken to prison. American honor and pride call for redress, and we, as citizens, believe we voice the sentiments of all Americans when we demand it; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we communicate these facts to the Hon. Richard Olney, Secretary of State, and urge an investigation without delay, and ask that no time be lost in vindicating the honor of our nation in such a manner that the world will know that American life, liberty, and property are defended, no matter in what country or time it may be."

The following dispatch was sent to Secretary Olney to-night: "A mass-meeting of three thousand American citizens held leave to call attention to the butchery in Cuba of Charles Govin, an American citizen, physician, and full account of which atrocity is recited in the New York World and Herald of Sunday. As Americans, we urge an immediate investigation and vigorous action, such as the atrocity demands. American citizenship has been outraged, and our nation has been disgraced, and civilization horrified by this crime."

One of the speakers, of whom there were several, threw three flags—an American, a Cuban, and a Spanish—into the crowd. The first two were caught up by the now thoroughly aroused people, and held aloft. The Spanish flag was torn to shreds and dragged in the dirt.

A SOUND MONEY COUNTY.

Two Hundred Democrats Will Support the Indianapolis Ticket.

WINNEBAGO, N. C., August 17.—Special.—The sentiment in favor of the Chicago presidential nominee in this county, which has never been very great, is growing weaker every day.

There are 250 negro voters in this county, and three hundred white Republican voters. Every one of the white voters is a Republican, and every one of the negro voters is a Democrat. There are about five hundred Democrats in this county, and at least one hundred of whom will vote for McKinley.

The white vote of this county all told is less than 1,000, of whom there are 1,000 Democrats, and the Bryan ticket will not receive more than 900 votes more and 200 Democrats in this county, who will support the ticket, which will vote for Bryan and free silver.

In one township in this county there is a father and eight sons, every one of whom are uncompromising Democrats, and every one of whom is a graduate of the State University. Four of them will vote for the Bryan ticket, and four will vote for McKinley. At Indianapolis on the 2d of September, and only one Republican in this county that I have heard of that will vote for Bryan and free silver.

This is a Republican county, and always has been such, but machine methods, such as were used in the recent election at Newburg, in Virginia, have enabled the Democrats to return Democratic majorities.

But this election under the new election law, will give the county to the Republicans by at least 1,000 majority, though great efforts are being made to debauch the Republican poll-keepers.

THE TOWN OF CREWE.

Off for the Baptist Association in Appomattox—Personal Mention.

CREWE, VA., Aug. 17.—Special.—Rev. J. H. Newell left to-day for the Appomattox Baptist Association, which meets in Appomattox county, a few miles from Farmington, to-morrow.

Mrs. S. B. Mason, of Raleigh, N. C., is visiting Mrs. W. F. Cundell.

Mrs. John Hines and daughter, of Roanoke, are the guests of Mrs. M. West this week.

Miss Lizzie Hines, who has been visiting in Henrico for some time past, returned home Saturday.

Mr. W. R. Elam and Miss Sadie Elam, of Springfield, Tenn., and Mrs. James Andrews, of Columbus, O., are visiting the family of Mr. J. P. Harvey.

Misses Ada and Alma Brown, of Manchester, are the guests of Miss Early Brundage.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mue, of Richmond, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. J. H. Nix.

Miss Otis Johnson has left for a three weeks' visit to friends in Charlotte county.

Miss Nera Glidwell left to-day to visit friends in Appomattox county.

Money for the German Navy.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Standard to-morrow print a dispatch from Berlin saying that the Emperor William, at the request of Admiral Tirpitz, has drafted a new bill for submission to the Reichstag, demanding more than a hundred million marks for naval purposes.

A Socialist Labor Candidate.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Aug. 17.—Special.—The Socialist-Labor party has nominated Samuel Dehaese, of this city, for Congress.

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

The Executive Committee Issues Its Address to the Party.

WHAT TRUE DEMOCRATS DEMAND.

The Function of the Government is to Provide an Honest and Stable Medium of Exchange—Inconsistencies of the Chicago Convention.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 17.—A meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Gold Democratic party was held at the Palmer House to-day. Chairman Hymus, of Indiana, presided, and all the members were present except Charles W. Tracey, of New York, who was detained by party work in the metropolis.

The principal business which called the committee together was the preparation and adoption of an address to the Democratic voters of the country. A sub-committee was chosen to draft the address.

Assurances have been received by the committee that the organization in the various States which were not represented at Indianapolis are sufficiently advanced to make it certain they will have full delegations at the convention.

Louisiana, North Dakota, Georgia, Mississippi, Colorado, Wyoming, South Carolina, Nevada, Texas, and Nevada, and Mr. Hymus said he did not expect to see those States represented at Indianapolis. The expectation is there will be forty-two States to answer to the roll-call on September 2d.

The committee appointed Walter Keasler, of Indianapolis, sergeant-at-arms, for the convention. He is a young man who graduated from Yale and is now in the stone quarry business. Hugh Wallace, who recently resigned his membership in the National Democratic Committee from Washington, was elected secretary, and was invited inside.

Chairman Hymus said to a reporter for the Southern Associated Press, "New York is the best city for the national campaign headquarters and I shall write and vote for it. It will be a campaign of education and New York is the proving point for most of the literature. The committee could command more assistance in New York than in Chicago, and that gold has appreciated and commodities have fallen in price solely by reason of this legislation. It ignores the fact that the prices of commodities have fallen because of the enlarged use of labor-saving machinery, increased production, and resulting competition. The fact is that the present reason for the decline in the price of silver has been the discovery of new and cheaply-worked mines, resulting in an enormous increase in its production, instead of recognizing these facts, it appeals to the prejudices of the people."

It demands the free coinage of silver at the standard ratio of 16 to 1, although the ratio established in the world's market is about 32 to 1, and although another experience now warrants the belief that the commercial value of the metals can be raised by the action of this Government, to any ratio even approximating that proposed.

"It threatens in certain contingencies to increase to an unlimited extent the volume of legal tender issued by the Federal Government, the ultimate effect of which would be the withdrawal of all coin from circulation, and to compel private and public business to be transacted in depreciated paper currency, constantly fluctuating in value, and to invite the ruin and confusion that have always followed the issuance of such a policy."

"His declarations have been and have almost produced a financial panic, and many of its proponents announce that to accomplish their purposes they are prepared to involve their country in a disaster comparable to nothing in its history save the calamity of civil war."

"It assails the independence of the judiciary by a covert threat to reorganize the courts whenever the decisions contravene the decrees of the party caucus."

"It seeks to allure office seekers and spoilsmen to its support by attacking the existing civil service laws, which good government has labored so long to establish and to extend to all departments of the public service."

"The Chicago Convention having thus departed from the recognized Democratic faith and promulgated doctrines new to the Democratic party, the Democrats are absolved from obligation to support its programme. More than this, as the doctrines announced are destructive of national honor and private obligation and tend to create sectional and class distinctions and encourage dissension and strife among the people, all good citizens of the republic are bound to repudiate them and exert every lawful means to insure the defeat of the candidates that represent these false doctrines."

"AS TO PARTY RULES.—The Democrats are told that they must accept the platform enunciated and the ticket nominated at Chicago because submission to the will of the majority is a fundamental principle of Democracy. It is true that when a majority of the people have expressed their will at a legal election, the will of such majority must be respected and obeyed. This is essential to the peace and existence of the nation, but it is a misapprehension of this doctrine to apply it to a political party, which exists only by virtue of a combination, voluntarily to assent to its principles. When a Democratic convention departs from the principles of the party no Democrat remains under any moral obligation to support its action, nor is there any ground on which the party that is true to its principles can be held to support its action."

"The duty of the hour is to stand steadfast in the defence of our ancient faith. In this crisis there is at stake more than the possibility of temporary victory."

"The honor and perpetuity of the Democratic party are at stake. A political organization that is untrue to itself and its traditions is disgraced, is dishonored. The existence of our great historical party that has withstood the assaults of every foe, is threatened by reason of the recreancy of many of its members. That this party, as we have known it, may not die, let the faithful of every State rally around its historic banner, reform its broken line, and restore the name Democrat to its former meaning and proud distinction."

"To this end, we request all Democrats who are opposed to the platform adopted and candidates nominated at Chicago to organize in every State, and to send representatives to the convention."

"The delegates to the convention held at Chicago were authorized and had power to proclaim a platform embodying their views of the true solution of the particular problems of the government now agitating the nation, but upon the condition that such platform should be consistent with the cardinal principles held by the party throughout its existence. These principles constitute the essential elements of the party's life."

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They distinguish it from all other political organizations. If they are abandoned, the party ceases to exist. It was, therefore, not within the power of any majority of the delegates assembled at Chicago to bind the Democrats of the United States to a platform inconsistent with the party's principles or to any action but should result in their surrender.

"In violation of the trust committed to them, a majority of the delegates assembled in that convention, ignoring the rights of the minority, unseated regular elected delegates to make place for others in sympathy with themselves. They proclaimed a sectional combination of the South and West against the North and East. They impeached the honesty and patriotism of President Cleveland, who under exceptional circumstances, had produced by past errors of legislation, has heroically maintained the honor and integrity of the republic. Against the protest of one-third of the delegates, they promulgated a platform at variance with the essential principles of the party."

"This platform is in its policies dangerous to the welfare and life of free government. It is mischievous and misleading, but even more threatening and misleading is the spirit of the convention that adopted it, a spirit manifested not alone by its affirmative action, but as well by its reckless rejection of every proposition tending to temper the declaration of the convention with conservatism and moderation."

"The platform proposed to degrade the coin of the United States by means of the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver by our Government. It is an attempt to compel the nation to the exercise of the power of deprecating its own national value, thereby working an injustice to creditors, defrauding the laborer of a large part of his earnings and savings, robbing pensioners of their pensions, and soldiers of a large part of their pay, and to the detriment of the nation's credit, by the expulsion of gold coin from circulation, injuring, if not destroying, domestic trade and foreign commerce."

"While professing to advocate a policy of bimetallism, it censures the present Democratic Administration for maintaining the party of gold and silver. It proposes to reduce this country to a condition of silver monometallism, with its vacillating and unreliable standard of values, and tends to bring the farmer, the wage-earner, and the salaried man, to the wretched condition of the negro in the South, by the expulsion of gold coin from circulation, and the consequent depreciation of the value of silver."

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